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Reply of Judge Frost.
We give on our first page this week the reply of Judge Frost to Mr. PALMER, on the subject of the Blue Ridge Railroad. As this is a subject of deep interest to our citizens generally, we need offer no apology for the space it occupies.

Maj. Perry's Letter.
We publish on our fourth page a letter from the Hon. B. F. PERRY, of Greenville, on the political aspects of the times. Want of time and space forbids comment, but the reader is doubtless aware that we dissent from the positions assumed by the distinguished gentleman. Next week we may have something to offer in relation to this letter.

Smyrna Campmeeting.
This meeting commenced on Thursday last. On Saturday and Sunday it was largely attended. Some of the ablest ministers of the denomination preached, but what success attended their labors we have not been informed. We hope to hear that many on that occasion enlisted in the cause of Christianity.
Campmeetings are disfavored by those who are not prepared to enter into the enthusiasm that inspires the truly pious on such occasions. Apart from the spiritual manifestations attending campmeetings, we are in favor of them because of the social advantages they afford.

Repeal of the Usury Laws.
This subject is now eliciting some discussion in business circles. There are those who favor a repeal of these laws, because they say that the money holder ought to be allowed to make the most of it, as he would other possessions. We think this argument, if argument it can be called, more specious than solid. Let us inquire, in the first place, why interest is demanded at all, "since money is naturally barren." Suppose that there are ten millions of dollars in the District of Anderson, and it is put at interest within its limits, how much money will there be in the District twelve months hence, supposing at the same time that all communication is prohibited with any other portion of the country? There cannot by any possibility be more than the amount put at interest. Then by loans the amount of money is not increased. The Mosaic law proceeded upon this principle. The Jews did not exact interest of their countrymen, but of strangers. The former could not make the country richer, the latter policy did. There are two reasons why a moderate rate of interest should be allowed: "First, the inconvenience of parting with it for the present, and secondly, the hazard of losing it entirely." Experience proves that our rate of interest answers these reasons. Very few hold their money when they can get it into good hands at seven per cent. They guard against the hazard of losing it entirely by demanding good security, and thereby get seven per cent. for the inconvenience of parting with it for the present. If he choose to lend it for less than 7 per cent. no one has a right to complain—the law does not prohibit it; but on the contrary will not enforce a contract for more than the legal rate of interest, because it savors of oppression, making those who are rich, richer—those who are poor, poorer. It is argued by some that the amount of money in circulation would be greatly increased if the law would increase or protect a greater rate of interest—that it would be diverted from agricultural and manufacturing purposes—that money holders would convert these interests into money and lend it. The law has wisely provided against such a change. Every State knows it to be her interest to encourage these pursuits, because they are the foundation of every interest. Another argument is, that it would prevent our Banks from carrying their money into other States where they can get more for it. We contend that this is the Jewish policy, and the only policy by which our State can be enriched by lending money. If you abolish our usury laws, those who have money will hold it to get the very largest price—it will remain in their coffers, not yielding them any profit—the country will be deprived of the benefits of its circulation. Suppose the contrary—that it is borrowed by merchants or any other speculators, it will have the effect to increase the value of the articles speculated upon, thereby not redounding to the seller or the consumer or the lender, should he happen to be the consumer. We think the interests of a majority of our citizens would be injured by a repeal of the usury laws; therefore, we oppose it. At another time we will discuss the subject more at length.

For the Intelligencer.
Messrs. Editors: As every event has, or should have its chronicler, I propose giving you a brief outline of the proceedings at Smith's Store on Thursday last. It was a day set apart for the review of the upper Regiment of Cavalry, and right nobly did the old regiment acquit itself. Much to our surprise, (for we had understood the Cavalry was upon the way,) there was a fine turnout of both officers and men, and if the spirit manifested by all upon that occasion is any index to the public mind, we predict that ere long this regiment will become stronger than it has ever been. The new Company recently started at the Five Forks was out in strength, and bids fair, under the command of Captain (late Col.) Pickens, to become one of the best drilled Companies in the Brigade. After performing numerous evolutions, to the entire satisfaction of the reviewing officers, the Regiment was addressed by Brigadier General Griffin in a neat and patriotic speech, which elicited from those addressed great applause. Maj. S. D. Goodlett and Col. Emmet Seibles, candidates for Major General of this Division, were in attendance and acquitted themselves handsomely. After the review, the crowd collected around the house, when Col. W. S. Pickens, announced that it was the desire of those present that the candidates for the Legislature should express their views upon matters and things in general, and in accordance with this announcement each of the gentlemen alluded to addressed the Company. We do not design noticing their speeches further than to say they were all of one mind as to the imminent danger which threatened the South, and differed in no way as to the remedy for the threatened evil. Their speeches were well received by those who heard them, and we have no doubt that each and all of them made friends who will remember them on the second Monday of October. Harmony and good will seemed to prevail generally throughout the day, and at a proper hour the crowd dispersed quietly and in order.

Disunion.
When disunion is the subject of our calm and reflective moments, it presents to our minds a more gloomy picture than when viewed in the heat of discussion. But by a frequent recurrence of the most terrible threatenings, they may cease to be regarded. We suspect that such is the feeling of our people. They have heard the sound of disunion, until they regard it as empty menace, or as something in the distant future. It is time the South should cease to regard it in this light. She should be made to feel that such a state of things will soon be upon us, unless she can consent to sacrifice her interest and her honor. If she will stand upon these, a dissolution of the Union is inevitable. The doctrine that the North, when she sees that we are earnest, will retract her steps, is false and hollow. The North has the control of this government, which leaves the South without any means of protecting herself against encroachment and oppression. At the formation of the Constitution there was a balance of power between the two sections, but by the influx of a foreign population into our country, which settled principally in the non-slaveholding States, her population is much larger than that of the South. By a series of usurpations she has been robbed of her just proportion of the territory acquired by the United States. The ordinance of 1787, by which Virginia ceded the Northwestern territory, had the effect to exclude slavery from all that country which lies between the Ohio and Mississippi river, now embracing six States. The next measure was the Missouri Compromise, which excluded the South from that portion of Louisiana which lies North of 36° 30', excepting what is included in the State of Missouri. By the same species of legislation, Oregon and California were lost to us. By each of these accessions, the power of the North has been increased, until now she has the power to control this government. With a majority in both houses of Congress, without regard to the Constitution, by a species of unjust and oppressive legislation, they are tightening the chains upon us. Connected with this increase of population and States, the system of revenue and disbursements of the Federal Government has operated as a grievous wrong upon the South. In 1832 South Carolina, with a lofty spirit of patriotism and regard for State Rights, nullified the Tariff of that year. By a manifestation of manly resistance, she succeeded in getting a modification of that odious system of taxation. In 1852, the question of Secession was upon us. On the 30th of April of that year, South Carolina, in Convention, passed an ordinance declaring the right of a State peaceably to withdraw from the Union. The question of separate State action was then before the people. South Carolina then awaited co-operation, and the consequence was a want of action on the part of the South, until now the abolition party is strong enough to elect a President, and the grave question is presented to us, whether we will submit to Black Republican rule, whose avowed purpose is the abolition of slavery in the States. Will the South, will South Carolina submit? Her interest and her honor forbid it. If she submit, let her prepare to wear the chains of slavery, and to listen to the last expiring notes of the funeral requiem of the institution of African slavery. In the event of the elevation of Lincoln to the Presidency, the slaveholding States, possessing a like interest upon the subject, should meet in council and devise means to restore her lost rights in the Union, or to dissolve the Union and establish a Southern Confederacy. The North has a predominance in every department of the government, and she will never yield it without a struggle. The South must act, or the only alternative left for South Carolina is separate State action. She says the South must not submit to be ruled by a Black Republican President. Then ought she as a part of the South to submit? We answer no! It is nobler to make a struggle for our rights, though we lose them, than to have them taken from us without an effort to preserve them. By separate State action we cannot make our condition worse; it may be the prelude to the inauguration of a more glorious future. She could not in such an event be forced into submission. Hear Gov. Letcher: "While I live, no Federal troops shall march across Virginia against a Southern State in arms for the defence of its sovereign rights, and its equality in the Union." We believe this would be the feeling of every slaveholding State in the event of the separate action of any one of them. If our rights are ever to be regarded in the Union, if an equilibrium is ever restored between the North and the South, it must be done by the co-operation of the South, or a rupture brought about by a conflict between the General and a State Government or Governments.

Census Returns.
We are indebted to our obliging friends, Wm. ARCHER and M. S. McRAY, Esqs., who have been industriously engaged this summer in taking the Census of this District, for the following interesting statistics:
4TH REGIMENT.
White males, 3,844; females, 3,904. Total, 7,748.
Slaves.—Males, 2,089; females, 2,406. Total, 4,495.
Total population, 12,243.
Deaths, 141. Males, 62; females, 79.
Farms, 942.
Products of Industry, 18.
Village of Anderson.—Whites, 480; slaves, 322. Total, 802.
Williamston.—Whites, 468; slaves, 135. Total, 603.
Belton.—Whites, 183; slaves, 30. Total, 213.
Honea Path.—Whites, 149; slaves, 45. Total, 194.
*This includes only that portion in the 4th Regiment.
42ND REGIMENT.
Free white males, 3,222; females, 3,301. Free colored males, 34; free colored females, 28. Total free population, 6,585.
Slaves.—Males, 1,872; females, 2,069. Total, 3,941.
Total population, 10,626.
No. free families, 1,269.
" Dwelling-houses, 1,258.
" Farms producing over \$100, 675.
Deaths.—White males, 37; white females, 31; colored males, 39; colored females, 40. Total deaths, 147.
Free Population.—Foreign born, 74; blind, 5; deaf and dumb, 6; idiotic, 12; paupers, 21; insane, 1.
Slave Population.—Blind, none; deaf and dumb, 1; idiotic, 6; insane, none; slave houses, 874; slave owners, 500.
Value of Real Estate, \$2,645,330.
Value of Personal Estate, 5,989,890.
Total value of Estate, 8,635,220.
MILITARY ELECTION.—At an election held on Friday last for Major to command the 2d Battalion 42d Regiment, S. C. M., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Maj. A. J. Major, we learn that Capt. Wm. GAUBUS was chosen, without opposition.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.
Messrs. Editors: It was with pleasure we accidentally stumbled on a copy of the Intelligencer, and although you have stated in your salutatory that it would be unreasonable to make it a criterion of the future, we, in all candor, must think it comes up to the standard of newspapers generally, and if your future numbers are edited with the same care and ability, we do not think your patrons will have any cause for censure, but will be amply repaid for the small investment necessary to become a subscriber. We always hail with pleasure and delight the establishment of any journal that has for its end the dissemination of true and useful knowledge, and regard it as a bright era dawning upon the destiny of any country. We know of no better vehicle for the diffusion of general intelligence than newspapers, and no family should be destitute of them, at least as many as they are able to subscribe and pay for. All children more or less are fond of reading newspapers, and thereby often acquire a taste for literature. Then, we regard any district or country as highly favored that can boast of good substantial papers.
We would observe in this connection, that editors, like school-teachers, are accountable beings, and we know of no class of men that have it in their power to exert such an influence over their fellow-beings. In proportion to the power which individuals are called to exercise over the affairs of others, is the degree of accountability to which they subject themselves; and you, Messrs. Editors, are in a great measure entrusted with both public and private safety. Like sentinels on the watch-tower, you have it in your power to warn us of approaching danger, and in a great measure to avert new and dangerous innovations. To inculcate morality, and, in short, to instill within us an ardent love of the true, the beautiful and good. This, gentlemen, is your mission, a noble and responsible one, and we have no doubt but the expectations of your friends, in the task you have assigned yourself, will be happily realized.
It is true you have launched out when political seas run high—at a time when the political clouds are dark and lowering, and when, it is feared, the fury of the storm will not abate until dissolution has taken place. Never was there a time when this mighty fabric, which was founded by the bravery of our ancestors, united and cemented by their common blood, was in more danger of being overthrown. It is tottering on its very foundation. Never was there more discord in any government, and in the language of Holy Writ, a house divided against itself cannot stand. As much as it is to be regretted, we can but think, unless we get our constitutional rights under the government, it is our sacred duty to declare the government an end. We were told by our leading men South that the Great National Democratic party was the only one that could save the Union. That party has burst asunder, never again, I imagine, to be united. One plank on their platform proved rather unsound. Those Northern and Northwestern democrats professing to be great lovers and allies of the South, and yet would restrict her rights with the principle "of Squatter Sovereignty." We had the pleasure of attending the Convention in Charleston, and of becoming acquainted with several delegates from the North, and on one occasion we heard them say that at heart they believed slavery was a sin. Being thus opposed to our institutions, they are not fighting our battles with pure intentions, and there is no dependence to be put in them. The doctrine of anti-slavery is inculcated in them from their earliest infancy. Ere the tender babe can lip its mother's name, horrid pictures, representing all manner of cruel and barbarous treatment of the planter towards his slave is shown it. The orator denounces it from the stump; the clergyman from the pulpit, and how can we expect anything better from them than Virginia Raids, John Brown massacres or Texas troubles.
It was the opinion of our lamented Calhoun that the slavery question was the only one that could ever dissolve the Union; and with what rapidity has abolition sentiments increased. When it was first agitated, it was a mere speck upon the horizon, with apparently but few advocates; it has moved on, however, conquering and to conquer, until it has obscured and polluted almost the whole Northern firmament. It is true there are a few bright constellations with some satellites that still seem to shine pure and unsullied—standing out in bold relief amidst the dark clouds of the gathering storm—but they are like angel's visits, few and far between.
The Black Republican leaders have declared that slavery must and shall be abolished, and say to their followers, you and I must do it, and their sentiments are re-echoed throughout the width and breadth of the Free States. Their doctrine is, that there must be no more slave States—it must be confined to its present limits.
In our humble opinion, what makes matters more alarming, is that the clergy and those professing Christianity have taken the matter in hand. Abolitionists mixed up with religion! It needs no sage to predict the direful consequences which may ensue. Only reflect how much interest the ministers of the Gospel and the professed Christians manifested in the Kansas difficulties—with what liberality they swelled the subscription list in arming and equipping their men for the conflict. Remember how solemnly tolled the bell—how sacred the day was kept—how many splendid eulogies were pronounced upon their illustrious martyr, John Brown, the day his spirit took its flight to give an account at the Bar of God for the hellish plot he had contrived, set on foot, and partly consummated. Remember all these, with many other dastardly tricks, and then say that abolitionism means nothing. With their underground railroads they have stolen our negroes and transported them to a clime where they have become the most abject and degraded beings the sun ever shone on; many of whom are destitute of the actual necessities, let alone the comforts of life—in a climate not congenial to his nature, chilled by the intense cold, he is left uncared for, to wither and die of hunger and cold. And in this awful situation they are placed through the sympathies of their Republican friends, and who, we are told, after locating them there, have not clearly enough to proffer them a meal's victuals, although upon the point of starvation.
No, the true condition of the negro is slavery, and as for the morality of it, slavery is coeval with the world. We have abundant Scriptural proof of the fact. For instance, we point to slavery among the Hebrews; it was no sin in them, because it received the sanction of the Almighty. The Hebrews held slaves from the time of the conquest of Canaan, and Abraham and the patriarchs many centuries before.
The good old Abraham, whom God so loved, the father of the faithful, noted for his piety and good works, 'tis said owned over a thousand slaves. The Mosaic institutes not only recognized slavery as lawful, but gave minute directions for its regulation. They were regarded as property, and to be hereditary, transferable, &c. Do we not find in one of the Commandments this right of property recognized: "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man servant, nor his maid servant,

nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's."
Where can you find on the globe a happier race of human beings than our Southern slaves? A more cheerful, contented race of people, except some few who have had the misfortune to have listened to the siren songs of the infamous yankees, who have whispered in their ears a good time coming.
It has been truly said that the negro has no better friend than the Southern master. As some yankee remarked in a letter to his Northern friends, there was three things most of Southerners would fight for: Call him a liar, insult a lady, or abuse his negro. There may be some isolated cases in which the negro is not as well cared for as he ought to be, but they are few. Southerners not only treat their negroes well from attachment, but they are interested in doing so: they are property, and the better you feed and clothe them, the more fatigue they will undergo. Interest, duty and attachment all combine to have them well cared for in sickness. How different the case with Northern laborers. Servants, of whom there are thousands working for what the negro gets—what they can eat and wear. When disease overtakes them they have no friend to administer to their wants, even their rations stop, no one to remunerate the physician, his employee feels no interest at stake, and if he dies, he is unwept, uncared for; and when old age overtakes him, he must hie to the poor-house, or be subjected to the charities of the world, which is a cold concern. We know instances in our own country of persons that know not when they find one scanty meal from whence the next will come. Cannot bear the idea of a poor-house, too proud to beg, too honest to steal, and too lazy to work. The negro, after he becomes incapacitated for labor, is well provided and cared for; and if he has been anything of a faithful servant, the most of masters have benevolence enough to treat them with the most humane considerations so long as life last. Then, we must conclude that slavery is not wrong, but right and proper; and also that our system of slavery is the best one in existence. We say in existence, for it exists in all countries in some shape or form. Southern slaves enjoy many and more privileges and luxuries than abolitionists are aware of. They are all privileged to attend the worship of God, and frequently make zealous Christians, and it is not uncommon to see them rigged out in costly array, and even sporting fine jewelry. They have their holidays throughout the year, and allowed the liberty of cultivating a crop for their own benefit. Some of them make pocket change by little trades peculiar to themselves, such as the manufacturing of baskets, collars, brooms, &c., and it is not uncommon for them to have accounts with our merchants to the amount of \$50 or \$100, which is settled punctually at the end of the year. And yet, in the midst of all this peace and contentment, (for they are happy and jovial,) the abolitionist, the destroyer, comes to change their paradise into a hell. With seductive language, he steals him a bell, and conveys him into a clime where, as past history plainly shows, the poor creature regrets the change, and often wishes for the comforts of his master's cabin. We have never known an instance of any Northerner who has visited the South and become acquainted with her peculiar institutions, but what has admitted slavery was a mutual blessing, who was not biased by prejudice. But the misfortune is, the masses are ignorant of the system. More anon.

PRAIRIE BIRD.
For the Intelligencer.
Exhibition at Cool-Spring Academy.
Messrs. Editors: It is not our disposition to trouble the press with an account of every meeting that may be held in this or that locality in our district, for we know that they are uninteresting to the general reader. The exercises at Cool-Spring Academy, which came off on last Thursday, were of so interesting a character, so creditable to the pupils and to the teacher, Mr. Samuel Wakefield, that you must indulge us in a brief allusion to them.
The Academy is located in that portion of our District known as the "Hall Settlement," a wealthy and prosperous section, whose citizens are moral, religious, intelligent and refined; and we are glad to know that they are friends to education.
Mr. Wakefield has a flourishing school, is very popular, and a thorough instructor, so far as we could judge. The various classes in Mathematics, Latin and Greek, stood the test of criticism better than some classes in college that we have heard of in our day. The examination occupied the forenoon. After doing full justice to the ample dinner provided by the liberal citizens of the village, the Regimental Band, which was in attendance, summoned the audience to the arbor to hear the speeches of the students. We cannot particularize, but can honestly assert that each speaker done well, and gave evidence of good training in the popular art; some of them, by demonstration perseverance, may attain eminence as orators.
When the students were done, Mr. Wakefield delivered an address upon the training of youth. The matter of his speech was very suggestive, and though the speaker was little used to public speaking, he went through with his address in a pleasant manner.
After a stirring piece from the band, the orator of the day, J. C. C. Featherston, Esq., was introduced to the audience. To say that we were pleased with the address of Mr. Featherston, would be the truth, but it would not fully express our estimate of it. Although the occasion was one of common occurrence, and the theme a stereotyped one, Mr. Featherston made that admirable hit in a public speaker—he well adapted his remarks to the occasion and the audience, and was heartily cheered.
His thoughts were certainly fresh and genial, clothed in elegant language, and were well delivered. True, Mr. Featherston has not spoken long enough in public to feel perfectly easy, but he has a good voice, and with training will make an effective speaker.
The next and last speaker introduced was Col. Warren D. Wilkes, of whom as a speaker and thinker we need say nothing by way of commendation. He spoke in his usual impassioned style for three quarters of an hour, amid the plaudits of the audience.
It was matter of universal regret that Major John V. Moore, who had been invited to speak, could not be present, having to attend the muster at Smith's Store.
Thus passed a day at one of those good old-fashioned Exhibitions, which were so common and entertaining in the days of our youth, but which are so rare now. The brush arbor, the antiquated school-house, the capacious satchel, the well-thumbed text-book, the birch rod, the ball-ground, and the faltering tongues of youthful orators, all, all reminded us of times that have passed away, but are fondly remembered.

PINK.
DENTISTRY.—We ask the attention of readers to the card of Dr. R. M. Frost, late of Charleston, who has located in our midst for the practice of his profession. His office is on Granite Row, immediately over E. W. Brown's.

LOCAL MATTERS.
SAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that on last Thursday evening a fatal accident occurred at Thalian Academy, 18 miles above this place, resulting in the death of a negro boy, the property of Maj. G. W. Coxson, of this District. The particulars, as we have heard them, are as follows:
There was an Exhibition at the Academy on that evening, concluding with a dialogue, in which it was necessary to make use of a gun to properly carry out the respective parts. Accordingly a gun was sent for at a neighboring residence, and both barrels being loaded, the negro who was sent on the errand was told to discharge it before he got to the Academy, which he did by firing only one barrel, not understanding, perhaps, that both were loaded. The young men engaged in the dialogue were not apprised that the gun contained any load, and one of them, Mr. LEANDER W. PICO, was just about pointing it at his opponent, when by pure accident the remaining load was discharged, lodging in the breast of the first-named negro, who was seated on the rear of the platform witnessing the performances. For a moment we are told that the audience remained seated, supposing that it was only a discharge of powder, but when it was discovered that some one had been shot, the confusion was great. The negro died in about four hours, suffering the most intense pain. He was about 14 years of age.
We regret that the evening, which had been the occasion of so much enjoyment to the large number assembled, should have closed amid such gloom.
PALMETTO RIFLEMEN.—We are highly gratified that the appeal we made in our first issue in behalf of the formation of this corps, was not altogether in vain, and that the spirit necessary to its success has been re-awakened with some of our young men, who are determined to organize speedily, if possible, and have the Company in full blast at an early day. Let others emulate their example at once, and we shall have no delay in reaching the desired object.
Those who wish to participate in the organization of the Company should hasten to enroll their names, as it is confidently expected that a sufficient number will be obtained within a fortnight to call a meeting for that purpose. It will be recollected that the uniform is to be of Southern manufacture entirely. All other particulars can be obtained, as we have before stated, by calling at the office of W. W. HEMPHREYS, Esq.
GLAD TIDINGS.—The religious revivals, noted in our last issue, are continued. Meetings in the Baptist and Methodist Churches are in progress at this time. There have been more accessions to the church. The people of God have labored zealously in the cause, and verily, it has not been without reward!
BARBER-OUTS.—If you want to be shaved, have your hair dressed, or otherwise need assistance from a professor of the Tonsorial art, we need only refer you to Roberts, whose card is elsewhere. We have often heard strangers commend him for his skill and dexterity, and will add our repeated appreciation of the remark.
ANDERSON MILITARY ACADEMY.—We have been requested to state that the students of this institution will decline in the Court House on Friday evening. The public generally, and the ladies especially, are invited to be in attendance.
ANDERSON TROOP.—Members of this Troop are directed to an order for parade at Haynie's.

For the Intelligencer.
Messrs. Editors: You will please insert in your paper the names of the following gentlemen who will be supported for the position of Intendant and Wardens, at the next election, for the ensuing year:
For Intendant.
C. C. LANGSTON.
For Wardens.
S. BLECKLEY,
JAMES WILSON,
JOHN V. MOORE,
W. M. OSBORNE.

THE MARKETS.
CHARLESTON, August 23, 1860.
COTTON.—There is only a slight change in the market since our last report, which is an improved demand and a consequent small increase in the transactions. The sales of the week amount to 804 bales, at prices ranging from 9 to 12 c. We again emit quotations, as the transactions in the better grades have been too few to give a reliable criterion of the market, particularly with the present reduced stock.
Arrivals at the Hotels.
For week ending Aug. 25, 1860.
AT THE BENSON HOUSE, BY C. C. LANGSTON.
D. Ranno, A. W. Ross, W. Van Wyck, J. B. McGee, G. Van Wyck, John E. Lewis, Mr. Alder and Misses Alder, Pendleton; J. K. McNeely, Williamson; P. McNeil, B. D. Dean, Wm. Fant, W. S. Smith, W. H. McLesky, E. W. Byrum, B. A. McAlister, Wm. Archer, Anderson District; E. A. Gregg, Marion; F. W. Kilpatrick, Pickens.
AT THE ANDERSON HOTEL, S. H. LANGSTON.
Joshua Smith, Rufus Beatty, Samuel B. Lewis, J. W. Jones, Thomas Magill, Anderson; Claudius Beatty, Lowndesville; Rev. R. P. Johns and lady, Charleston; L. Gaines, Dr. C. H. Gordon and lady, Elberton, Geo.; Wm. Milwee, Bailey's Troupe; Edward Symmes, Pendleton; W. McBride, Beaufort District; Geo. Jamerson, Va.
LIST OF CONSIGNEES AT ANDERSON DEPOT.
For the week ending August 25, 1860.
B. S. Webster, J. J. Lewis, W. Hampton, R. Adger, H. W. Kuhlmann, England & Dewley, W. S. & G. F. Williams, J. M. Parlow, Jones & Seaborn, J. B. E. Sloan & Co., W. H. Denly & Co., S. Brown, Jr., W. B. C. R. Rhett, Sloan, Sullivan & Co., A. Kraker, D. R. R. Co., Moores & Major, J. A. McFall, J. W. Clark, Bleckley & Craytons, S. Moore, J. P. Reed, W. S. Sharpe, N. K. Sullivan, T. G. Herbert, J. W. C. Benson & Justice, R. Reddy, H. W. Pieper, E. W. Brown, J. W. Crawford, Sloan & Towers, C. S. Dorrell, C. J. Bourne, Smith & Hovey, J. B. Sitton, Ranno & S. D. Biemann, J. J. Brown, T. B. Benson & Co., Robert A. Thompson, J. T. Norris, A. H. Cornish, D. O. Ahren, J. N. Whitner, G. H. Korber, R. Porcher, H. E. Ravenel, G. Seaborn, F. Webb, N. G. Abrams, J. Gasaway, W. Gwynne, G. M. Jones, T. M. White, J. L. Orr.
O. H. P. FANT, Agent.

DENTAL CARD.
DR. R. M. FROST,
Surgeon Dentist,
(LATE OF CHARLESTON.)
HAVING located in Anderson, offers his services to its citizens and vicinity in every branch of his profession.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the regulation of children's teeth.
Rooms over E. W. Brown's Store.
Aug. 28, 1860

SPECIAL NOTICES.
The Presbytery of South Carolina will be held at Roberts Church, in Anderson District, on Thursday before the third Sabbath in September next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.
T. L. McBRIDE, Stated Clerk.
Aug. 28, 1860

The Campmeeting will commence at Sandy Springs on Thursday before the third Sabbath in September next, at early candle-light.
H. D. MOORE, P. C.
Aug. 28, 1860

The Campmeeting will commence at Providence on Thursday before the fourth Sabbath in September next, at early candle-light.
THOS. G. HERBERT, P. C.
Aug. 28, 1860

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
For the Legislature.
We are authorized by the friends of Maj. B. F. WHITNER to announce him a candidate to represent Anderson District in the next Legislature.
The friends of Maj. JOHN V. MOORE announce him a candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election.
For Clerk.
We are authorized to announce Capt. H. R. VANDIVER as a candidate for Clerk of the Court at the next election.

NOTICE
Is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature for an act incorporating the "Palmetto Riflemen," a volunteer military company to be formed at Anderson.
Aug. 28, 1860

NOTICE
Is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that application will be made to the next Legislature of South Carolina to alter and amend the charter of incorporation of the town of Anderson in certain particulars.
Aug. 28, 1860

ATTENTION CAVALRY!
THE ANDERSON TROOP OF CAVALRY will parade at Haynie's on Thursday the 13th of September, at 10 o'clock a. m., armed and equipped as the law directs.
By order of H. E. ARNOLD, Captain.
N. A. McALLEY, O. S.
Aug. 28, 1860

SHAVING, HAIR-DRESSING, &c.
ROBERTS
Would take this method of informing the public that his BARBER SHOP has been re-fitted and newly furnished. He is prepared to accommodate customers at all hours, Sundays excepted.
Shop in the Benson House.
Aug. 28, 1860

NEW FIRM AND NEW STOCK!
Confectionary and FANCY GOODS.
THE undersigned having purchased the Stock of Confectionaries and Fancy Goods of J. M. Partlow, would inform the public that they have in store and are constantly receiving a full supply of articles in this line, such as
CANDIES, RAISINS,
NUTS OF ALL KINDS,
FRUITS, FRESH AND PRESERVED,
OYSTERS, SARDINES, MACKEREL,
GINGER, SPICE, PEPPER,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
ALE, PORTER, LAGER BEER,
WINES OF ALL KINDS, SYRUPS, &c.
In the Fancy Goods Line
We have an extensive assortment, among which will be found Violins, Banjos, Accordions, Tambourines; Hair Brushes, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Combs, Port Monies; Writing Paper, Pens, Ink, Envelopes; Percussion Caps, Buggy and Wagon Whips, and many other articles in this branch too numerous to mention.
We invite the attention of the community generally to our Stock, comprised of an extensive variety and which will be sold at the most reasonable prices, for Cash only.
Aug. 21, 1860

FURNITURE Ware-Rooms,
SECOND STORY OF MASONIC BUILDING,
ANDERSON C. H., S. C.
THE undersigned having received an elegant assortment of FURNITURE of all kinds, which will be sold at the very lowest prices. We will keep constantly on hand a variety of Furniture of every style and finish, and respectfully invite inspection from the citizens of Anderson and surrounding country. Call and examine, and we will suit you both in price and quality.
Marble Yard
AT ANDERSON C. H. AND PENDLETON.
Marble Slabs, Tombs, Monuments, Head Stones, &c., put up in the best style of workmanship and at reasonable prices. Letters cut at 3 1/2 cts. each; raised letters, 20 cts. each.
Mr. JOHN C. CHERRY is our authorized agent at Pendleton.
LEAVELL & WHITE, Anderson C. H.
Aug. 21, 1860

Sheriff's Sales.
By virtue of various writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, I will expose to sale on Saturday in September next, within the usual hours of sale, before the Court House door at Anderson, the following property, to wit:
Two hundred and thirteen (213) acres of Land, more or less, bounded by lands of John Finley, Oliver Todd, James Thompson and others, levied on as the property of Wm. M. Tate, at the suit of Jackson, Nesbit & West.
One Piano, 1 keg, 1 wash pot, 1 box of bottles, 2 tables, 2 jugs of wine, 1 jug, 2 jars, 1 tin pan, 1 strainer, 1 wedding hoe, 1 spade, 3 water buckets, 1 coffee mill, 1 trying square, 3 smoothing irons, 1 lot of crockery, 1 hand saw, 1 box, 1 lot sundries, levied on as the property of Thomas Wildman, at the suit of H. C. Cooley and others.
Terms Cash. Purchasers to pay for all necessary papers.
J. D. M. DOBBINS, s.a.d.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 8, 1860

PAY UP! PAY UP!!
HAVING disposed of my Confectionary, all persons indebted on acct. will do well to settle with me by the 15th of September next, as after that time they will find their indebtedness in the hands of an officer. There is no mistake about this, for I mean every word that is said.
JOHN M. PARTLOW.
Aug. 21, 1860

Factory Thread
AT NINETY CENTS CASH.
WARRANTED as good as any Thread made in the United States.
W. S. SHARPE.
Aug. 14, 1860

NOTICE.
Application will be made to the next Legislature for an act to incorporate Shiloh (Baptist) Church with the usual powers and privileges.
Aug. 21, 1860